

The Woman's Column.

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The Woman's Column.

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EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

In England the House of Commons has just adopted by an overwhelming vote, 182 to 68, a resolution in favor of granting Parliamentary suffrage to women. The announcement of this action was cheered the next day in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome when Signor Rossi referred to it in a brief speech, and congratulated the English House of Commons on its step toward granting equal rights to women.

Many persons were doubtless startled by the announcement that the House of Commons has voted in favor of granting suffrage to women by a majority of nearly three to one. The news is not a great surprise, however, to those who have kept track of the steady growth of the equal rights movement in Great Britain. In 1869, municipal suffrage was granted to single women and widows of England. It worked so well that in 1881 it was extended to the women of Scotland. In 1898, the women of Ireland, both married and single, were empowered to vote for all officers except members of Parliament. Each of these extensions of the ballot to women was made on more liberal terms than the preceding one, so that at present women actually have more suffrage in Scotland than in England, and more in Ireland than in Scotland.

The growth of the movement in the English-speaking colonies has been even more marked. In Australia and New Zealand, women have had the municipal vote for many years, and in 1893 New Zealand gave them national suffrage. South Australia extended full State suffrage to women in 1895, West Australia in 1900, New South Wales in 1902, and Tasmania in 1903. In 1902, full national suffrage was granted to all women throughout Australia, married or single. Great Britain, therefore, is only following in the wake of her more progressive colonies.

John Morley and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman have both declared themselves lately in favor of the full Parliamentary

franchise for women, and it is no wonder that the House of Commons has followed its leaders. But it is more surprising to hear that the news of this action taken in England was cheered in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome. That looks as if the equal rights movement were spreading even in countries where it has been supposed to have made least headway.

A BRAVE MOTHER.

Mrs. Charles Wilder of Jamaica Plain, Mass., was last week caught, with her children, in the top of a burning house. Exit by the stairs was cut off by the flames. The crowd below thought they were doomed. The quick-witted mother brought her ironing-board to a side window, thrust it over to a window of the next house about three feet away, smashed the window in, and carried her babies one by one over the improvised bridge to safety. The brave woman was wildly cheered by the breathless crowd. But if she or any other mother wanted to cast a vote on election day in order to save her children from bad conditions, she would be told that she had not sufficient stamina.

N. Y. CHILD LABOR LAW UPHELD.

Justice Roesch of the Fourth District Municipal Court, New York City, has handed down a decision in the most important case yet brought into court as a result of the efforts of the Child Labor Committee to secure a thorough enforcement of the child-labor and compulsory-education laws, passed by the Legislature last winter.

The constitutionality of the law is upheld, and the judge makes a ruling which, if sustained, will practically put an end to the usefulness of the perjured affidavits which in the past have been notoriously common in the employment of children under age.

The case was an action brought by the city of New York against the Chelsea Jute Mills, a large Brooklyn corporation employing many women and children, to recover a penalty of \$50 for a violation of the compulsory-education law. This law (which was substantially amended as a part of the Child Labor Committee's work of last year) provides that an employer who employs a child under fourteen during any part of the term in which the schools of the district are in session shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, recoverable by the city. The Chelsea Jute Mills employed a little Italian girl, eleven years old, named Annie Ventre, in emptying bobbins. When she was first employed, being then eleven, she produced an affidavit by her father that she was sixteen. The defendant strenuously claimed, not only that the compulsory-

education law was unconstitutional, but that the Chelsea Jute Mills, having acted in good faith and having relied upon the affidavit of the parent that Annie Ventre was sixteen, could not be punished for employing her. Their counsel insisted that the mills could not be punished unless it was shown that they knew the child's real age, and intentionally violated the law.

Judge Roesch overrules this contention, holding that an employer who employs a child under fourteen does so at his peril, and cannot successfully plead that he does not know the child to be under the legal age.

If this decision is sustained, all of these perjured affidavits, which have afforded so common a means to unscrupulous employers and parents for evading the child labor laws, will lose their value.

JOHN BRIGHT'S SISTER.

Mrs. Priscilla Bright McLaren, a sister of John Bright, and one of the oldest and most beloved of the advocates of equal rights for women in England, is the mother of Sir Charles McLaren, the member of Parliament who moved the resolution in favor of full suffrage for women that has just passed the House of Commons by a vote of 182 to 68. Mrs. McLaren must be proud of her son, and doubtless Sir Charles is proud of his mother. If the women who advocate equal rights were such bad mothers as the opponents pretend, we should not find their children following in their footsteps.

Hon. Chas. Dick, who has just been elected to fill Senator Hanna's place as U. S. Senator from Ohio, was at one time a member of a woman suffrage club in Akron, and has always been willing to assist the Ohio suffragists. His future will be watched with interest.

Miss Susan B. Anthony and her sister, Miss Mary, will sail for Europe on May 19, on the steamer Frederick der Grosse, to attend the International Suffrage Convention, and the meeting of the International Council of Women. Noted suffragists will be of Miss Anthony's party, including Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Dr. Hartwell's official report of the Boston municipal election is out. One of its striking features is the smallness of the vote cast by the men for school committee as compared with their vote for Mayor. Dr. Hartwell, who is a strong opponent of equal rights for women, and whose former reports have sometimes seemed to contain special pleading against it, is constrained to admit this time that a larger per cent. of the registered women than of the registered men voted for school committee.

THE VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

An interesting debate preceded the recent adoption in the House of Commons of the resolution in favor of full Parliamentary suffrage for women, by the unprecedented majority of 182 to 68. It is amusing to see how little except flippancy the opponents had to offer. The following report is from the *London Times*:

Sir C. M'Laren (Leicester, Bosworth) rose to move "That the disabilities of women in respect of the Parliamentary franchise ought to be removed by legislation."

He was glad to think that this subject was now free from party controversy in the House, and that the motion would be supported as freely by honorable members behind the Government as by honorable members sitting on the opposition side. Six years had elapsed since the question was last raised in the House, and events in the interval had shown that the interest of women in political affairs was growing. The question was raised for the first time 37 years ago, but the subject is viewed from a different point of view from that which prevailed in the time of Mr. John Stuart Mill. At that time women were referred to as the "shrieking sisterhood," and the idea prevailed that their claim to the franchise was synonymous with a desire on their part to unsex themselves. In his judgment the time was now ripe for a change. The doctrine of the inherent incompetency of women had been abandoned by the House over and over again in legislation, and it rested with the opponents of the movement to show that it was inexpedient to extend in a small measure the privileges which had already been granted to women in administrative affairs. Every legislative step taken by the colonies had tended towards the equality of the sexes. South Australia, New Zealand, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania had enfranchised women, and in the Isle of Man women voted for the House of Keys. He quoted the opinion of Sir E. Barton that the results usually predicted as likely to follow the enfranchisement of women had not been experienced in Australia. He noticed that on the current fiscal issue, appeals of statesmen were constantly made to the interests and to the opinion of women. It was no use appealing to women unless they gave the women the means of responding effectively to the appeals; but he claimed these appeals as a practical recognition that the time had come when the political issues before the country ought to be decided by politicians of both sexes, that women had as deep an interest in them as men, and that appeals could be as profitably directed to women as to men. The Prime Minister had always been a supporter of this cause, the President of the Board of Trade held similar views, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland had introduced bills to give women the franchise. Prophecies as to the results on political parties would be falsified, as they had been in the case of the working man's franchise or in colonial experience. He believed the question to be important to trade-unions, for the removal of women's disabilities would go a long way to diminish the disparity between the payment for male and female labor. He commended the resolution to the House as purposely drawn in wide terms in order to secure an assertion of its principle. He begged to move.

Colonel Denny (Kilmarnock Burghs) seconded the motion. He thought that none but the hardened sinner could resist the appeal which had been made. This was not a party question; it had been taken up on both sides of the House. It was a matter about which women felt intensely. Why was not the reform carried

out? Some suggested that there was a want of intelligence on the part of women. But when he had been canvassing he had been delighted to avail himself of the help of ladies (ironical laughter), and he was not ashamed to say that if women were clever enough to point out to the voter what a good thing it was to vote for him (laughter), he was sure they were capable of voting themselves. If it were true that women had not developed, whose fault was it? In the old days of the restricted franchise, the same thing was said about the agricultural voter. (Hear, hear.) Why should women be denied the same opportunity of growth that had been conceded freely to the opposite sex? Some suggested that if women exercised the franchise their unhappy husbands would have to wash the babies, clean the house, etc.; but these were hardly fit arguments for a great occasion. In Australia and New Zealand women voted, and this did not prevent them from fulfilling all their duties. He hoped the motion would be carried.

Mr. Labouchere (Northampton) said this was not the first time he had addressed the House on this subject. On every occasion he had come forward as the champion of woman against those wild spirits among men and women who wanted to foist a privilege on the vast majority of women who did not desire it. (Laughter.) The honorable member for Bosworth, with Machiavellian tactics, moved a resolution in certain terms in order to secure the widest support for it, and made a speech in another sense in order to capture the support of those who did not wish to go so far. Those were womanly tactics. (Laughter.) He objected to them because they were not characterized by that amount of frankness that he liked to see displayed. (Laughter.) What would be the effect of granting the franchise to all women? There were a great many more women than men in the country, and the preponderance was increased at election times, owing to the fact that many men were occupied in work abroad. If the resolution was adopted, therefore, the country would be absolutely in the hands of women. (Laughter.) If there was a majority of women in Parliament, Heaven only knew how far they would go when they had the power. It was said that women had no influence at present. He maintained that they exercised an enormous influence. Something had been said about the views of Lords Goschen and Rosebery on this question in connection with the fiscal controversy. Those two noble lords were not illogical in their appeals to women, for they appealed to women to use the influence they had on men to induce them by blandishments, conversation, etc., to take a right view of the fiscal question. (Laughter.) Did any honorable member suppose that when women obtained the vote they would be satisfied until they were allowed to sit in the House? ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) A seat in the House would be the necessary consequence of giving the women a vote. Why was the grille kept in front of the Ladies' Gallery? They were told it was because the sight of so much beauty would so disturb the minds of honorable members that they would not be able any longer to continue their deliberations quietly. But if ladies were transferred from the gallery to the treasury bench and mixed hugger-mugger with honorable members, it would be difficult to say what might happen. Personally, he was an old man, and the transference would not affect him very much. He was speaking more out of sympathy with the young men of the House, and he could not conscientiously submit them to such a temptation. (Laughter.) Talk about "lobbying!" If his honorable friend, the mem-

ber for West Southwark (Mr. Causton), had a beautiful lady on each side of him urging him to vote in a particular way on a private bill, he believed that his honorable friend would succumb. (Laughter.) His desire, therefore, was to guard him from any such risk. The other day in the North of England there was a case in the courts where a gentleman was found to be visiting a lady who was not his wife. The defence of the gentleman was that he visited the lady because he contemplated becoming a town councillor, and he went to see the lady in order to canvass for her support. Curiously enough, the plea was not accepted, and the unfortunate man was condemned to pay damages. (Laughter, and Colonel Denny: "He was acquitted.") Really it was not safe, and the position opened out a very wide field of controversy. But the fact which should not be forgotten was that the vast majority of women did not wish to vote. They were perfectly satisfied with the indirect influence they already exercised. It was quite true that "the hand that rocked the cradle ruled the world," and the majority of women were perfectly happy in their homes, and had no wish to mix in the rough work of elections. It was on behalf of such women that he had so frequently appeared in the House as a champion. Complaints had been heard of "petticoat government" in the affairs of the War Office, and he really thought that women were too impulsive, that they had too much heart, and were too good for political life.

It might be said that women would develop if they had the franchise. According to Darwin, we had all developed from the lower animals. How long had it taken his honorable friend opposite to develop from the monkey? Millions of years! (Laughter.) And were they to give women votes in the hope that in some millions of years they would develop into intelligent voters and proper members of Parliament? (Laughter.) He firmly believed that if women had the franchise, the domestic peace of many a household would be destroyed. The Radical husband and the Conservative wife would be found standing against each other for the same constituency. (Laughter.) Somebody had said that women had canvassed for him at Northampton. That was not true. He would not have a woman canvass for him, for in such work a woman did more harm than good. The Primrose League was a bad thing for the Conservatives, and therefore he hoped the party would always support it. (Laughter.) What happened at Northampton was that a number of women who were members of the Women's Franchise Association worked against him. He then asked the men whom he addressed whether they would like their "misses" to go about like those women, while their husbands remained at home to feed and wash the baby, and the invariable answer was "No." (Laughter.) The result was that these women were received everywhere with cries of "Go home and look after the baby," and they soon indignantly retired from the field. A woman's mission in life was to look after the home; the husband's was to attend public meetings, and, if he were a wise man, adopt the Radical principles addressed to him. (Laughter.) He contended that the vast majority of women did not want the franchise, and that men did not want them to have it. So long as he had the honor to be a member of the House, he should defend the cause of the women. He did not go for these political Boadiceas. (Laughter.) He went for the angel on the hearth, who kept away from political turmoil; and in that view he believed he was supported by the vast majority of men and women of common sense in the country. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Rolleston (Leicester) said that

women already played an important part in the government of the country. He understood that they had ready access to the War Office and other departments, and exercised considerable influence in the appointment of those connected with the service of the State. If such great consideration was given to the sagacity of women of one class, he certainly thought that the simple vote for a candidate for a seat in the House might be given to women of another class. The previous day deputations from various Women's Suffrage Associations attended the House, and the honorable member for the Loughborough Division and he had a very interesting tea-party, and one of their guests, a young and well-looking woman, told them she had worked ten hours a day at welding chains, receiving 5s. at the end of the week. That, however, according to her, was not the maximum wage of women workers in that trade, for some got as much as 10s. She pointed out that men had the franchise, and got their wants attended to, and her contention was that, until women had the same weapon to wield, they would have to work under harsh conditions at starvation wages. He should certainly support the resolution most heartily. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Shipman (Northampton) supported the motion on common-sense grounds. If women had not borne arms against the enemies of the country, they had borne in their own arms those who became able to defend it. The strength of the country depended more on the womanhood of the country than anything else. Women worked alongside men industrially and socially. No one denied their business capacity who had seen it tested. At one of the Universities a woman had beaten men in their own field of mathematics. If they talked of courage, he referred them to a recent newspaper account of a woman who in a houseful of men was the only inmate to go down into the basement and grapple with a burglar. Looking at this question without the old prejudice, they saw no difference between women and men as regarded capacity to give light and guidance with regard to the government of any country. His honorable colleague, who talked of the turmoil of political elections, spent his time at his last election reading a novel by James Payn entitled "By Proxy." It was a credit to him that he need take no trouble at his elections. It was only on this particular question that Northampton was rather agitated, and was sorry to see him behind his humble colleague. This was the only question where they did not see eye to eye; and he was cheered in that situation by his honorable colleague's own remark on one occasion that, if two colleagues always saw eye to eye with one another, one of them was a fool.

Mr. Atherley-Jones (Durham, N. W.) said he could not agree that if they granted the franchise to women it must follow that they would have to concede to women the right of sitting in that House. There were many functions which, intellectually, women might be capable of performing, but which, for other reasons, it was inexpedient that they should attempt to perform. The great majority of thoughtful women in this country were in favor of the extension of the franchise to their sex, and he contended that the average woman was capable of exercising the right of franchise with as much ability, and with as much advantage to the State, as the average man.

Mr. Cremer (Shoreditch, Haggerston) said it was about 18 years since he listened to the first debate on female suffrage, and he had listened to nearly every one since then, and he had always heard the same arguments which he had heard that night. Not one new argument had been adduced. He believed that, if a vote on this question

were taken by ballot, there would not be 50 members in favor of it. He condemned the pressure brought to bear on members by ladies whose one burning ambition it was to get into that House. If it was once made clear to them that they would never be allowed to enter, he believed the agitation in favor of female suffrage would collapse. He did not stop to inquire whether the extension of the franchise to women would affect one political party or the other; his own impression was both parties would have cause to regret the extension. According to the last census women were 800,000 in excess of male adults, and the female vote would be especially susceptible to priestly influence. He was not content to have political questions decided by the clergy of any denomination. There was no grievance that the House would not redress on good cause shown; there was no grievance suffered by women to which members were indifferent. It was said that women would infuse a spirit of humanitarianism into their proceedings; yet, though the cruelty of the slaughter and extinction of rare birds, and of seals, was pointed out to women over and over again, not a woman forbore to bedeck her body with the spoils of these creatures. Whenever in courts of law spicy evidence was expected, it was women who made the most desperate efforts to gain admittance. Then, too, women suffered from infirmities from which men were exempt. To sum up, he objected to the change on physiological grounds, for political reasons, on moral considerations, and, more important than all, perhaps, on religious grounds.

Mr. Emmet (Oldham) supported the motion. It had been said that the majority of women did not care at all to enter public life. But why, if that were so, was it necessary to keep out all women who were eminently fitted to perform some, at any rate, of the functions of public life? It was said that, if women had votes given to them, it would make no difference. He did not think it would make a difference in the way of any sudden revolution. On the other hand, he believed the effect, in time, would be considerable, and would be entirely beneficial. (Hear, hear.) He believed that in time it would probably have a great effect in stopping the "sweating" to which women were subjected in a number of employments. Women's wages had not advanced nearly so much as men's wages had; and he believed that if they had votes they would in the long run be able to get fairer treatment than they got to-day. The result would be to promote that national efficiency which we all so much desired.

Mr. Bond (Nottingham, E.) thought very cogent reasons ought to be shown for making this grave change before the House consented to it. It could not be truly said that among women there was an overwhelming desire for the franchise. The exact contrary was the case. There was a small number of women who ardently desired this change, but a considerable number were absolutely opposed to it, and there was a large body of indifferent opinion. He was not convinced that by giving the franchise to women they would be conferring any distinct benefit upon the nation.

Mr. W. Redmond (Clare, E.) desired to dissociate himself from the ungenerous, uncalled for, and—happily for the reputation of the House of Commons—unprecedented attack made upon women by the honorable member for Haggerston.

Mr. Cremer appealed to the Speaker to say whether he had made any personal attack upon women.

The Speaker.—That is a matter for the House to judge.

Mr. W. Redmond said the honorable member had talked about the cruelty practised upon birds and seals in order

that women might be adorned. But the honorable member was silent as to pigeon-shooting and other so-called sports which were indulged in by persons who certainly were not women. He also repudiated the argument of the honorable member in associating the great body of the womanhood of the kingdom with those women, lost to shame, who crowded the courts to listen to unsavory cases. He maintained that no real case had been made out against the proposal to enfranchise women, and pointed to the success of the experiment tried with the best results in the Colonies. Elections had recently been held in the Commonwealth of Australia. Women had voted there, with the result not only that men of good standing and character had been returned, but the cause of labor had been everywhere supported. This was not a question of what party women might belong to; apart from any such considerations, women had the right to vote. What right had they to brand women as social inferiors or slaves? As some humor had been imported into the debate, he would point out that if the Government had had in their service two or three ladies, suitable in every way to exercise the function of whips (laughter), the incident of yesterday, so humiliating to the Government, would not have occurred, although he cast not the slightest reflection on the specimens of the male sex occupying that office, who, no doubt, did their very best.

Mr. Crean (Cork, S. E.) said that in this matter the honorable member for Clare did not speak for the whole of the Irish party.

The house divided, and the numbers were—

For the resolution.....	182
Against.....	68
Majority	114

The House adjourned.

WOMEN VOTE IN NEW YORK.

The women property-owners of North Tarrytown, N. Y., took an active part in an election held there last week. The town's contract with the water company had expired. The company declined to renew it except at greatly increased rates for water. The question whether the town should continue to be supplied by the company or should build a plant of its own has been a matter of much interest and of spirited discussion. After a house-to-house canvass, an election was called on a proposition for a municipal plant. The 300 property-owners were divided, and the two factions carried on an exciting contest. About 70 property-owners are women, and they were mostly in favor of the town having its own plant. Election day was stormy, and both factions sent carriages for voters. Most of the women were past middle age, and some were octogenarians. They were treated with great courtesy at the polling place, which was in the town hook and ladder house. When it was announced that the water company had been defeated by about 80 votes, the town had a season of enthusiasm, and the victory was ascribed to the women.

In Tarrytown proper, on the same day, the women property-owners voted on a proposition to build a town library, and won by a majority of 37. There was considerable opposition to the library project, and had it not had the support of the women it would have been defeated.

TWO JAPANESE WOMEN'S PATRIOTISM.

Two striking proofs of patriotism have lately been given by Japanese women. One, a widow at Taksaki, on learning that her only son had been exempted from military service because she was dependent upon his earnings, committed suicide. She wrote a letter saying that she was about to kill herself in order that her son might be free to fight for his fatherland. "Then she plunged a dagger into her breast. Withdrawing the weapon, she handed it to her son, who immediately volunteered for active service."

[In France, as in Japan, the only son of a widow is exempt from conscription. On one occasion, a young Frenchman who was an only child murdered his father in order to become the only son of a widow.]

The other incident is more cheerful. As briefly told in our columns last week, a young Japanese girl has succeeded in stealing the Russian war maps at Port Arthur and delivering them to the Japanese authorities. All Japan is ringing with this daring exploit of Miss Ando Yoshi, which the authorities have just permitted to be known.

Her name is on everybody's lips. She is cheered by the students and merchants in torchlight processions almost as much as Admirals Togo and Uriu. She has been highly complimented by the Mikado, and will probably receive a decoration.

The young woman's family were too poor to support her. She objected to becoming a geisha girl, and, hearing that many of her compatriots were making a good living in Manchuria, she went there.

She landed at Port Arthur about four years ago. There she began selling rice cakes for a living, first to the Japanese and Chinese, and later on to the Russians.

Ando, according to Japanese standards, is a good looking girl, and soon attracted the attention of some of the Russian officers. "Her lacquer-black hair and bright eyes," her countrymen say, prepossessed them in her behalf. Whatever the cause, she found favor in the eyes of the officers, and was permitted to sell rice cakes in their quarters.

When the news reached Port Arthur that the relations with Russia were strained, Ando had long enjoyed the freedom of the barracks, and was often present at entertainments given by the officers.

Upon learning of the impending war, she determined to put her opportunities to account. So she did not flee from the city with the majority of her countrymen. She kept on selling rice cakes as before, but also kept her eyes open. Her chance came some days before Port Arthur was bombarded. In going about the quarters at night she came upon a group of officers in conference over a quantity of maps and papers. Although she could not understand the Russian language well enough to find out what the officers were talking about, she guessed at the importance of the papers, and determined to secure them at all hazards.

She noticed that the officers were drinking heavily, and as soon as the supply of vodka gave out she replenished it. They did not object to her presence, perhaps

because she was in the habit of dropping in to sell her wares at all times. She was allowed to remain through the conference. When it broke up, all the officers were more or less under the influence of the vodka she had served to them so liberally, and not one of them had enough sense to secure the maps and papers and take them away.

Ando was not slow in improving her opportunity. With the disappearance of the last Russian she hastily seized the papers, slipped them under her kimono, and made her way out of the quarters.

Her thoughts now were of immediate escape. She was well known in Port Arthur, and she knew her presence at the railway station might cause comment and lead to her detection.

When she reached her room in the foreign quarter of the town, she disguised herself in the dress of a coolie and started for the railway station. Being unfamiliar with the way, she became confused, and spent precious minutes trying to locate herself. At last, in desperation, she hailed a cab and was taken to the station.

She started for Pekin, with the papers tightly bound around her body. Once in the capital, she made straight for the Japanese Minister Uchida. She explained that she had brought papers of some sort from Port Arthur. When they were handed to him, the minister saw at a glance the importance of the girl's prize. In the words of Ando, "The honorable minister was much pleased with me, and said the papers would be of great service. He also said for me to go to Japan before the Russians got after me, and he looked after me and put me on a ship. I am glad that I have been of some value to the nation."

Ando is now in Tokio, where her parents live. She is "in great honor, and received by everybody."

The maps, it is understood, have influenced the Japanese general staff to a considerable extent in its plan of war. They give detailed information concerning the measures taken to protect Port Arthur and Dalny harbor defenses, strength of the garrisons, dimensions of the fortifications, etc. They also show the location of forts throughout Manchuria, and the disposition of the Russian forces up to the day the maps were stolen. There are also full details of defenses to be erected in case of Japanese invasion, and instructions concerning the mobilizing of the troops in such an event. Means of transportation and the possibility of laying railroads are minutely outlined, and the names and destinations are given of the regiments to be sent to the front.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Frances Dickinson of Chicago is in favor of establishing little hospitals on wheels for city service. Eight years of practical experience in treating emergency cases in the down-town district have convinced Dr. Dickinson that her plan is practical. In her opinion, hundreds of lives have been lost in Chicago because hospitals are stationary. The hospital on wheels suggested by Dr. Dickinson is as large as a department store truck, but has

the appearance of a house boat. It is propelled, heated, and lighted by electricity. The big vehicle is fitted up in the fore-castle for a dispensary, and abaft for an operating room. It contains a table and surgical instruments. It is intended to take the place of the operating room of a "stationary" hospital, and will carry a crew consisting of a surgeon and two graduate nurses.

For several months, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of Chicago has been seriously ill. She has improved rapidly of late, and was able to be taken a few days ago from the Mary Thompson Hospital to the sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., where with the fresh air and special treatment it is hoped she may speedily regain her health. Dr. Stevenson is recognized by the medical fraternity as ranking high in the profession; she is widely known as a member of women's organizations, and her sudden failure in health was generally deplored.

The Woman's Journal,

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